

SIX DOLLAR  
PER QUARTER

## Mails.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.  
THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVER  
LAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING  
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN  
FRANCISCO.

**THE U. S. Mail Steamship**

**"CITY OF PEKING"**

will be despatched for **SAN FRANCISCO** and **YOKOHAMA** on **SATURDAY**, the 6th Dec., at 3 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States via Overland Railways, to Mexico, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows :	
To San Francisco.....	\$25.00
To San Francisco and return, available for 6 months.....	393.75
To Liverpool.....	325.00
To London.....	332.00
To other European Points at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.	

Passengers by this line have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or *vice versa*) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. from Return Fare.

*This allowance does not apply to through fares to China or Japan.*

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Ports beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN.

Agent.  
 Hamburg 14th November 1904  
 OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAM  
 SHIP COMPANY.  
 TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO  
 JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES,  
 MEXICO,  
 CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND  
 EUROPE;

THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,  
AND  
ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING  
STEAMERS.

**T**HE Steamship  
"OCEANIC"  
will be despatched for San Francisco, *via*  
Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 18th December  
at 1 P.M.

Connection will be made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.

First-class fares granted as follows:—

To San Francisco.....	\$225.00
To San Francisco and return, available for 6 months.....	393.75
To Liverpool.....	325.00
To London.....	332.00
To other European Points at proportionate	

rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Passengers by this line have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (*vice versa*) within one year will be allowed discount of 10 per cent. *This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and*

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Ports beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company Offices, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company  
No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.  
C. D. HARMAN,  
Agent  
Singapore 25th November, 1930

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**NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD**

**NOTICE.**  
STEAM FOR  
SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ,  
PORT SAID, BRINDISI, GENOA,  
ANTWERP, BREMEN & HAMBURG,

PORTS IN THE LEVANTE, BLACK  
SEA AND BALTIC PORTS;  
ALSO,  
LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON  
BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS,  
GALVESTON, AND SOUTH  
AMERICAN PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT  
SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS  
AND LUGGAGE.

*N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bill  
of Lading for the principal places*

**RUSSIA.**  
ON SUNDAY, the 21st day of December 1890, at 11 A.M., the Company's Steamship "SACHSEN," Captain K. V. Giesel, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE & CARGO will leave this Port as above. Calling at Gdynia.

**NOTICE**  
**STEAM FOR**  
**SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ,**  
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ANTWERP, BREMEN & HAMBURG,  
PORTS IN THE LEVANTE, BLACK  
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LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON,  
BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS.

**GALVESTON, AND SOUTH  
AMERICAN PORTS.**  
**THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT  
SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS  
AND LUGGAGE.**

**N.B.**—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for the principal places in RUSSIA.

ON SUNDAY, the 21st day of December.

1800, at 11 A.M., the Company's Steamship  
**"SACHSEN"** Captain K. V. Gösse, with  
**MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE & CARGO**  
 will leave this Port as above, Calling at GENOA.  
 Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon.  
 Cargo will be received on Board until 4 P.M.

Special Mail to be received on Board until 4 p.m.  
Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m., on 20th  
December, (Parcels are not to be sent on Board  
they must be left at the Agency's Office). Con-  
tents and Value of Packages are required.  
The Steamer has splendid Accommodation

and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.  
For further Particulars, apply to  
**MELCHERS & Co.,**  
Agents,  
Hongkong, 24th November, 1890.

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## Intimations.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA,  
LIMITED,  
DISPENSING CHEMISTS.

DAKIN'S EMULSION OF PURE COD  
LIVER OIL.

FOR Phthisis, Coughs, Scrofula, Diseases of Children, and General Debility. This Emulsion is prepared on a large scale by means of the most improved machinery and with the purest ingredients. It is guaranteed to contain 50 per cent. of the finest Norwegian Cod Liver Oil.

It is sweet and pleasant to the palate, and easily borne by the most delicate stomach, and is equal in every respect to any similar preparation sold, and at about half the price.

12-oz. Bottles ..... \$1.00.  
Per dozen ..... \$10.00.

DAKIN'S EMULSION OF COD LIVER  
OIL WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES.

This is the same Emulsion with the addition of the Hypophosphites.

12-oz. Bottles ..... \$1.00.  
Per dozen ..... \$10.00.

(Telephone No. 60.)

No. 22 & 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,  
Hongkong, 17th November, 1890. [52]



## WINES AND SPIRITS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

(ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.)  
HONGKONG.

WE invite attention to the following old brandies, all of which are of excellent quality and good value for the money. The same being specially selected by our London House, and bought direct from the most noted Shippers, are imported in wood and bottled by ourselves, thus enabling us to supply the best goods at moderate prices.

In ordering it is only necessary to state the name and quantity of Wine or Spirit wanted, and initial letter for quality desired. Orders through Local Post or by Telegram receive prompt attention.

PORTS. (For Invalids and general use.)

	Per Case.	Per Bot.
A Alto Douro, good quality, Green Capsule	\$10	\$1.00
B Vintage, Superior quality, Red Capsule	12	1.10
C Fine Old Vintage, superior quality, Black Seal Capsule	14	1.25
D Very Fine Old Vintage, extra superior, Violet Capsule (Old Bottled)	18	1.50
SHERRIES.		
A Delicate Pale Dry, dinner wine, Green Capsule	6	0.60
B Superior Pale Dry, dinner wine, Green Seal Capsule	7.50	0.75
C Manzanilla, Pale Natural Sherry, White Capsule	10	1.00
CC Superior Old Dry, Pale Natural Sherry, Red Seal Capsule	10	1.00
D Very Superior Old Pale Dry, choice old wine, White Seal Capsule	14	1.50
E Extra Superior Old Pale Dry, very finest quality, Black Seal Capsule (Old Bottled)	14	1.50

	Per Case.	Per Bot.
A Superior Breakfast Claret, Red Capsule	\$4	\$4.50
B St. Estephe, Red Capsule	4.50	5.00
C St. Julien, Red Capsule	7	7.50
D La Rose, Red Capsule	11	12.00

	Per Case.	Per Bot.
A Hennessy's Old Pale, Red Capsule	\$12	\$1.10
B Superior Very Old Cognac, Red Capsule	14	1.25
C Very Old Liqueur Cognac, Red Capsule	18	1.50
D Hennessy's Finest Very Old Liqueur Cognac, 1872 Vintage, Red Capsule	24	2.00

	Per Case.	Per Bot.
A Thome's Blend, White Capsule	8	0.75
B Watson's Glenochy Mellow Blend, Blue Capsule with Name and Trade Mark	8	0.75
C Watson's Abolour-Glenlivet, Red Capsule with Name and Trade Mark	8	0.75
D Watson's H. K. D. Blend of the Finest Scotch Whisky, White Capsule	10	1.00
E Watson's Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky, Gold Capsule	12	1.10

	Per Case.	Per Bot.
A John Jameson's Old, Green Capsule	8	0.75
B John Jameson's Fine Old, Green Capsule	10	1.00
C John Jameson's Very Fine Old, Green Capsule	12	1.10
D GENUINE BOURBON WHISKY, fine old, Red Capsule, with Name	10	1.00

	Per Case.	Per Bot.
A Fine Old Tom, White Capsule	4.50	0.40
B Fine Unsweetened, White Capsule	4.50	0.40
C Fine A. V. H. Geneva	5.25	0.50

	Per Case.	Per Bot.
Finest Old Jamaica, Violet Capsule	12	1.00
Good Lowland Island, \$1.50 per Gallon.		

	Per Case.	Per Bot.
LIQUEURS.		
Benedictine		
Maraschino		
Herzberg's Cherry Cordial		
Chartrons		
Dr. Siger's Angostura		
Bitters, &c.		

## TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS TO "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" ARE MOST RESPECTFULLY REMINDED THAT ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS

MUST BE PAID IN ADVANCE.

## The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1890.

A WELL known resident of the colony has sent us some pungent criticisms on Sir JAMES RUSSELL's sentence in the recent conspiracy case. These are assuredly well intended, and we are bound to admit that there is a good deal of truth in our correspondent's arguments and deductions; but we are forced to consider under all circumstances, and especially in view of the unfortunate fact that the responsible Editor of this journal is at present an inmate of Victoria Gaol, that the publication of "Observer's" strongly-worded letter would be highly indiscreet and could hardly be justified. It ought not to be lost sight of that judges, like men in all other branches of life, hold very diversified opinions on the same matters, and each one will quote chapter and verse in support of his respective theory. There is not the slightest reason in the world to doubt the thorough conscientiousness of the Chief Justice's sentence last Wednesday; its unexpected severity need not necessarily mean any opinion of his lordship's on the merits of the case, but must be taken simply as what he considered his duty in the face of the majority of the jury's verdict. It is the obligation of the jury to find a verdict, and the judge, generally speaking, is supposed to pass sentence in accordance with that finding. As we have said, different judges hold different opinions as to their duties in such a case—*quod homines tot sententia*—and it can only be put down as unfortunate for the defendants in this instance that RUSSELL, C. J., holds the view that he is bound, notwithstanding any personal conclusions he may have arrived at, to give full effect to the decision of the jury, in whose hands the question of "guilty" or "not guilty" entirely rests. This definition of a judge's duty may be and probably is now, so far as blindly giving it effect goes, practically obsolete in England, but there was a time when it was almost universally acted up to, and there are doubtless even in these advanced times other ornaments to the Bench besides Sir JAMES RUSSELL who, in passing sentence, sink all personal convictions as to the righteousness or otherwise of the verdict, leaving any errors in that direction, or any special claim for clemency, to be decided by the Executive. It may, we venture to think, be reasonably assumed from his lordship's summing up and directions to the jury at this recent sensational trial, that he believed no case had been established and expected a verdict in favor of the defendants; and on this probably accurate assumption, the only possible conclusion that can be arrived at as regards the sentence is, as we have already indicated, that it was regarded as no part of the judge's duty to give the least consideration to any doubt or uncertainty as to actual innocence or guilt as opposed to the opinion of the majority of the jury; but merely to use his own discretion in the matter of punishment, leaving any wrongs that may have been inflicted in the ordinary procedure connected with the administration of justice to be rectified by the Government. We do not mean to say that we agree with this hard-and-fast conception of a judge's duty to the commonwealth, but simply contend that there is not, in the particular case under review, the slightest reason for believing that the Chief Justice did not act in accordance with precedents, and fairly and impartially according to his lights. That the sentence, on the unsatisfactory and unimpeachable character of the evidence, was an excessively and altogether unnecessarily severe one is true enough, but the answer to that is that the judge has nothing to do with the character of the evidence after the verdict has been entered—he has merely to consult the Statute-book and pass sentence.

In England nowadays the unfortunate issue of this prosecution could not have happened. A conviction on the evidence produced would have been impossible; but even had it been possible, the result, so far as the defendants were concerned, would have been vastly different. The tendency of English judges in criminal trials for years past has been to place human justice first, and the strict letter of the law when at direct variance with justice, afterwards. Had the defendants in this local Conspiracy case been tried before Lord Chief Justice COLERIDGE, Sir HENRY HAWKINS, or any other of the well known English judges, and convicted under similar circumstances to those which supported the majority of the jury's verdict the other evening—does anyone in his sober senses believe that such a sentence as six months imprisonment with hard labour would have been inflicted? Any such conclusion would be totally unsupported by what has invariably been done when, as occasionally has been the case, juries have returned

verdicts contrary to a judge's direction and against the weight of evidence. Too ways err on the side of leniency is recognised as one of the first and grandest principles of English justice; to where there is the slightest doubt of a man's guilt he invariably obtains the benefit of that doubt, and that is as it should be. Before now men have been hung for alleged crimes and their innocence only discovered after it was too late, and in like manner there are plenty of cases on record at home of the conviction and punishment of innocent people for alleged offences of various kinds; but in recent years these miscarriages of justice have, in England at least, almost totally disappeared. Juries will not convict on a criminal charge without absolutely clear and convincing evidence, and in trials where erroneous and unsupported, or even doubtful verdicts are returned, English judges do not hesitate to exercise their right to see strict justice done. Imprisonment until the rising of the court, or a nominal fine where permissible, is the customary way the difficulty is solved, and giving Sir JAMES RUSSELL full credit for a high-souled belief in the painful duty which he twice stated he performed with such extreme regret, we take the liberty of thinking that this is the course he ought to have pursued last Thursday week. The onus of proof lay on the prosecution; they had to prove beyond any manner of doubt criminal conspiracy, and they proved absolutely nothing of a criminal character, as no one knows better than the Chief Justice. It is possible to be too much a slave to preconceived notions of what constitutes one's public duty.

## TELEGRAMS.

## THE LOSS OF H.M.S. "SERPENT."

LONDON, November 13th.

From particulars received regarding the loss of the *Serpent*, it appears that she was driven off her course in a storm and foundered on rocks, on the night of the 10th inst., twenty miles to the north of Falmouth, close to the village of Arampian. Only three of the ship's company are known to have been saved by swimming ashore.

There were only one hundred and seventy-six all told on board the *Serpent* when she was lost, and there was no time to lower any boats as she sank instantly after striking. The three survivors were badly injured by rocks when swimming ashore.

The *Times* publishes an affidavit of Mr. Farran, Dragoon of Major Bartlett, recounting minutely the story of a girl being killed and eaten in the presence of Mr. Jamieson.

## ANOTHER REGENT.

Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands has been duly sworn as Regent, before Parliament. The ceremony on the occasion was most impressive.

## THE MONEY PANIC.

All New York stocks continue excited in sympathy with the London market. The *Standard* says that the crisis was hastened in consequence of the Russian Government suddenly withdrawing five million from Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co.

## THE O'SHEA DIVORCE CASE.

Captain O'Shea has been successful in his suit for a divorce.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

H.M.S. *Porpoise* (Commander R. W. White) arrived here yesterday afternoon from Singapore.

The Superintendent of the P. & O. S. N. Co. informs us that the Company's steamer *Shanghai* left Singapore for this port at 10.30 a.m. yesterday.

We are requested to remind cricketers that the "pick up" match commences at 11 a.m. tomorrow. Those whose names are down on the list should be on the ground sharp at that hour.

It is rumored that His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government of Hongkong, the Hon. Sir Francis, will go to leave soon after Sir William des Vaux returns to "our island home" in January next. Several Government Officials are, it is said, entitled to ask for leave in the Spring of '91.

It is becoming rather expensive in the crowd of boarding house "runners" who just on scrambling on board steamers arriving in the Harbour without permission. A few days ago one of these pests were brought before Mr. Wile and fined \$5 each, and to-day Mr. Woodhouse inflicted a like penalty on a couple more.

About 9 o'clock last night Sergeant Phelps discovered a Chinaman in Bonham Street struggling along with 125 lbs weight of opium under his arm. He was promptly escorted to the Police Station and, admitting the charge before Mr. Woodhouse this morning, was fined \$100 or in default 3 months imprisonment. The opium was confiscated.

On Friday last says a Penang contemporary, as the steamer *Wing Sang* was on her way from Singapore to Penang, an emigrant Chinese coolie on board on his head several times with an axe. He was immediately secured and handed over to the police on the arrival of the steamer next morning. The man is now in hospital. It is stated that his object in thus injuring himself was to avoid his obligation to the recruiter, who had paid for his passage. There was no necessity for resorting to this novel expedient, as by a recent decision of the Supreme Court at Singapore, any coolie on arrival in port can leave the recruiter if he chooses to go to sea, and the latter has no remedy for the loss of his advance except by summons and process of law.

SIR WILLIAM MARSH, K.C.B. (late Colonial Secretary and Acting Governor of Hongkong) has joined the Board of the New Oriental Bank Corporation, London, vice Mr. A. J. MacDonald, resigned, and Mr. James L. Ogilvy, who may be remembered as an officer of the O. B. C. here many years ago, has joined the New O. B. C. as Manager at Melbourne.

THE *Comercio* points out that of late cigar makers at Manila have done a good deal towards meeting the wants of customers. Those who lay themselves out for this purpose do not slacken their efforts to secure an outturn of superior quality. One company has brought out improved machinery into use which turns out cigars in such numbers that it is hard to count them.

His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Consul courteous informant that the Japanese consular office in Canton will be temporarily withdrawn from the 1st proximo, and that he has received instructions from his Government to watch over the interests of his subjects in Canton, Swatow and Kiatingchow which have hitherto constituted the duties of the Japanese consul stationed at the "City of Rams."

THE *Singapore Free Press* says that Messrs. Mansfield and Co. received a wire from Bangkok on the 19th inst., to say that they have won in the matter of the collision case—*steamship Hydra v. steamship Hainan*. The case was heard in the British Consular Court before Captain Jones, and the counsel employed by Messrs. Mansfield was Mr. J. D. Vaughan, of Singapore. A verdict was given for \$5,500 damages.

A STEAMER called the *San Pedro* is now on her way to Manila from England for fishing purposes, under the control of a number of capitalists at that port, who intend to embark in that line of business. Fish abound in the sea there, but consumers get little and pay dear for it, and that being so, the speculators may count upon public support. The *San Pedro* is fitted with every requisite to carry on fishing operations including a large tank to keep fish "all alive."

DURING the past few days one of the Hongkong, Canton and Macao S. B. Co.'s Canton liners has been using coal brought from the Tonquin Coal Mining Co.'s mines in Tonquin, with very satisfactory results. About 250 tons of the Tonquin coal will be experimented upon prior to a detailed report being drawn up by the engineer entrusted with the tests but we are able to state, through the courtesy of the secretary of the Company, that there is every prospect of the Tonquin coal turning out as good if not better than the far-famed Cardiff. In the course of a very few months the Tonquin company will, it is said, be able to commence regular shipments of coal to Hongkong and other parts of the world, in which case it is probable that the demand for Japanese article will decrease considerably.

"I DID it. I wounded him with a meat chopper. It is utterly useless for you to call witnesses and go through a trial, for I freely admit that I did it and am willing to be punished in return for it." Thus said a vicious heathen to Mr. Woodhouse at the Police Court this morning, in answer to the charge of "straining" a fellow countryman in the Legation. Roy about 5 o'clock last night. The victim was promptly taken to the Civil Hospital where he expired shortly after being admitted, the wound on his head being a deep gash which opened the skull and left the brain exposed. The unfortunate man was beyond hope from the moment he received the wound. The name of the gentleman who committed the murder, in a fit of jealousy it is said, is Tsang Li, and he will remain in Gaol until Tuesday, the 10th proximo, when it will be necessary for him to make his final appearance before a magistrate "here below."

We learn from the *Singapore Free Press* that at a meeting of the Singapore Parliamentary Debating Society held in the Freemasons' Hall last Tuesday the following subjects were discussed—1. That in the opinion of this House, Editors of newspapers should be compelled to publish replies from persons whom they have attacked or misrepresented, and to give as much space and prominence to the reply as to the attack. 2. The new Chinese Labour Bill. Our Singapore friends may have a grievance touching "misrepresentations" but from our slender knowledge of the *modus operandi* of public journals we judge that the "House" has simply wasted its time in discussing the advisability of compelling the Editors of newspapers to do that which is systematically practised by those who conduct respectable journals in all parts of the world. However, we shall doubtless receive full reports of the debate in due course, and can then fairly determine the degree of justification which our neighbours had in adopting such a subject for the earnest consideration of the "House" when in solemn convocation assembled.

THUS an Indian exchange:—The Czarewitch and his brother, who are expected to reach Bombay about the 23rd December, will have five officers in their suite. Prince Boris, the General Adjutant in the personal suite of the Emperor, acts as their tutor and guardian; and besides him there are Lieutenant Prince Abolentsev, Prince Volkoff, of the Hussars of the Guard; Prince Kotchubey, a scion of a house much in favour at the Court; and a member of Staff of the Russian Foreign Office, who has yet to be appointed. The latter presumably will have charge of any questions of form and ceremonial that may arise in the course of the tour.

After a trip through Rajputana and Upper India, the party will arrive in Calcutta about the middle of January. Hunting and shooting, it is said, are especially interdicted for the two young princes who had been very strictly brought up by their parents. "They are really very nice boys and I shall be surprised if they are not popular in India," writes a correspondent from St. Petersburg.

THE India Merchants Steam Navigation Co., Limited, having purchased the *S.S. Co.* for the trade between the Straits and the Coromandel Coast, the native Indian traders of Singapore have united to present the vessel with an "address" of farewell. The presentation flag is white, with a red border, the Indian Merchants Co. colors (current star, and "I.M.S.N.C.L." between the Indian merchants of Singapore. The purchasing company has not been long in existence, being started in K.ical and registered in Penang. It has agencies at all the leading Coromandel Coast ports. The shareholders are, almost all the leading native traders in those towns. This is claimed to be the first instance of an ocean-going steamer being owned by a native company. It is proposed, if the undertaking is fairly successful, to acquire two more flagmen. The new departure will greatly facilitate the Indian coolie traffic with the Straits. As the *Tannadish* is to sail this (20th) afternoon, the presentation was fixed for three o'clock, and a demonstration of considerable importance on the part of the Indian Singapore community is anticipated. —*Free Press*.

TWO so-called Jews answering to the names of Yahya and Israel were brought before the Magistrate at Singapore on the 19th inst. and sentenced to three months imprisonment with hard labour for burying a goat in the Jewish Cemetery with intent to offend the Jewish community.

THE Prefect of Wuchow has addressed another memorial to the Viceroy, the *Kwang Yang*, urging the reduction of the taxes on cotton yarn between Canton and Wuchow. In which he drops the arguments used in his former memorial that the trade is being killed by them, admitting that yarn is pouring into the place under transit pass. But he says this shows the trade into foreign hands and prevents the local merchants competing, as yarn which has to pay import duties, tlein, and battery tax, naturally cannot be sold as cheaply as yarn that has paid import duty and half duties only. He prays therefore, as before, that the duties, &c., may be reduced one-half, which will knock the foreigners and their transit pass business out of the field.

## MEETING OF THE SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held this afternoon. There were present Mr. S. Brown, Surveyor-General, (President); Major-General Gordon (Vice-President); Dr. Ayer, Colonial Surgeon; Hon. Mr. G. Mitchell-Innes, Acting Registrar-General; Dr. Cantlie, Messrs. Wong Sing, N. J. Ede and Hugh McCallum (Secretary).

## MINUTES.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

## THE CONDITION OF CEMETERIES.

A report on the Cemeteries of Hongkong by Mr. Hugh MacCallum, Sanitary Superintendent, was laid on the table. It describes the condition of the (Colonial, Roman Catholic, Mussulman, Parsee, Hindoo, Jewish, Chinese, (Christian), Tung-wah Hospital and seven Chinese burial grounds. The latter only, as might be supposed, are in an objectionable condition and the remarks of the Superintendent upon the subject are as follows:—

## PUBLIC CHINESE CEMETERIES.

"Seven Chinese cemeteries were inspected and they all have a bare, untidy appearance, the only observable difference between them is in the degree of untidiness. The worst of them is, I think, at Mount Davis and the best is at Mount Caroline. There are a few graves well laid out in all of these cemeteries, and in some of them elaborate and large surface coverings have been constructed. There is one grave at Mount Caroline covering 2,300 square feet of land."

Section 26 of the Health Ordinance requires that each grave should be dug to such a depth as to have six feet of earth on the top of the coffin. So far as I have been able to ascertain this is never done, and in some cases recent graves I have good reasons for believing that less than 3 feet of earth, in depth, was all the covering the coffin had. There is no system of arranging the graves in regular rows or even of having two graves running parallel with each other. Many of the graves have small head-stones, but I very much doubt if after 3 years it will be possible for any one to say with accuracy the grave in which any particular body is buried."

## THE COST OF SCAVENGING.

A letter from the Acting Colonial Secretary was read stating that His Excellency the Acting Governor had sanctioned a vote of \$29,000 for scavenging the city in the year 1891.

THE OVERCROWDING QUESTION. A despatch from Government was laid on the table stating that it was definitely decided to give the Board full powers to deal with the evils arising from the overcrowding of tenements.

## LATE TELEGRAMS.

MADRAS, November 8th. Lord Connerama has expressed to the Secretary of State his wish to be relieved of his office. Lord Cross has informed the Governor that Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept his resignation. It is probable, therefore, that Lord Connerama will leave India next March. The *Madras Mail* says the news will be received with universal feelings of regret, for Lord Connerama has been not only the most popular, but most fortunate governor that the presidency of Madras can remember to have had for many a year. No hint of the cause for the resignation is given by the *Mail*, and it believes the resignation has been arranged for party purposes. Lord Connerama received a telegram a few days ago which appeared to trouble him a great deal, but the subject of the telegram is not known. Lord Connerama, though in his sixty-fourth year, carries his age well, and is very active.

NEW YORK, November 9th. The American Committee appointed to raise funds for the famine in Ireland has withdrawn its appeal for funds, Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien urging that it would interfere with Irish politics.

Eminent surgeons here are treating Doctor Koch's treatment for tubercular disease, and the success so far is reported to be remarkable.

BERLIN, November 9th. Colonel Euan-Smith has been appointed as Commander of the Bath.

The *Times* publishes a letter from Mr. Bonny which confirms every particular of the charges brought by Mr. Stanley against Major Bartlett and Mr. Jamieson and adds other charges of an appalling character. The letter believes that the only excuse for Major Bartlett was his insanity. Miss Rindard, who has been under examination at Oxford before the magistrate, has admitted firing at Dr. Bright of Oxford, but says she had no intention of injuring him. She has been committed for trial.

The Czarewitch reached Athens on Wednesday, and will stay there a fortnight.

Speaking last night at the banquet at the Guildhall, given by the Lord Mayor in honour of Her Majesty's Ministers, the Right Hon. Edward Stanhope, Secretary of State for War, said that all the Regular Army would be armed with the Ditchfield Rifle next year. The statements which had been made to the effect that the weapon had been withdrawn, were, he said, devoid of foundation.

In his speech delivered on the same occasion, the Marquis of Salisbury said that all the elements at present observable on the political horizon of Europe were peaceful. The visit of the Czarewitch to India, as the guest of the Queen-Empress was, his lordship said, pregnant with benefit both to Russia and Great Britain, and was a pledge between the two nations. Referring to the negotiations at present going on between Britain and Italy, respecting the occupation of Kassala, by the Italians, his lordship said that he felt confident that they would end successfully. Not so, however, in the case of the negotiations with Portugal regarding Myasaland. Although his lordship was of opinion that there was no danger of sinister results, no *modus vivendi* had been reached between the two nations.

In view of the universal arming for conflict on the question of tariff, his lordship said it was important to consider whether the madness of our neighbours may not deflect Great Britain from her Free Trade policy.

In conclusion, the Marquis condemned the Eight Hours' movement, which, he said, would fatally interfere with freedom of contract between masters and workmen.

ALLAHABAD, November 11th. A special telegram to the *Pioneer* dated London, 10th November, says that a Paris syndicate having engaged to provide the Bank of Spain with four millions sterling in gold, which they are unable to obtain in France, the Directors of the Bank of England have raised the bank rate to six per cent. in order to protect their reserve. Consequently the general and utter collapse of the American and English money markets, India and Bank stocks, Rupee Paper, and American Rails have tumbled together. The latter have now reached the lowest point touched since the panic of 1885. Silver has dropped a penny after a steady decline all through the week, the immediate prospects are bad, and exchange is likely to hover round one and sixpence till the close of the year.

The Democratic success in America is largely due to the discontent of the Farmers' Alliance with the provisions of the recent Silver Bill, and it is safe to anticipate that a Free Coinage Act will be passed, either by the present House next session, or by the new House of 1892.

BERLIN, November 12th. Doctor von Gossler, Minister of Instruction and Worship, has placed the sum of ten thousand pounds sterling at the disposal of Doctor Koch as a contribution to be used towards the cost of the erection of a hospital for the treatment of patients suffering from tubercular diseases, a cure for which he has just discovered.

LONDON, November 12th. Caution, the leader of the rising at Ticino, who fled to England has been released from custody, the Queen's Bench refusing to extradite him as a political offender though he admitted the charge of shooting brought against him.

Great depression has taken place in prices at New York where a panic has taken place for the last two days on the stock market. The London market in sympathy has been affected, but has now improved owing to the expected payment into the Bank of England of two millions of gold. It is admitted by the Railway Company that the accident at Tanton yesterday, was owing to a mistake made by the signman, who has since been arrested. Those killed and injured in the accident which occurred at midnight were mostly emigrants returning from the Cape. After the collision the first carriage of the train caught fire, and six of the imprisoned passengers were burnt to death. The cries of the unfortunate people are described as having been terrible.

The committee of Orientalists has fixed on London during next September as the place of meeting for the International Oriental Congress. Doctor Leitzner has been appointed Secretary for organising the meeting.

WASHINGTON, November 12th. The Treasury today released seven hundred and thirty-seven ounces of silver at prices ranging from 103.2 to 103.95.

LONDON, November 13th. The Lord Mayor has convened a meeting to discuss the oppression of the Jews in Russia, in response to a request signed by peers, prelates, members of the House of Commons, and leaders of all classes.

A portion of the married quarters of the Wellington barracks were burnt out yesterday, and three children and one fireman were badly injured.

Most exciting scenes took place at the fire at Wellington barracks yesterday. Many women and children were rescued byadders. The total number of injured is twenty-five. The *Times* is publishing a series of articles against the Magazine Rifle in which it maintains that, notwithstanding official statements to the contrary, the mechanism of the weapon constantly collapses at mere musketry practice.

November 14th. An article by Doctor Koch has appeared which shows that his treatment is completely successful in cases of lupus tubercular diseases of the glands, bones and joints. In it he also expresses his belief that incipient phthisis is certainly curable by his treatment but, he says, it is premature to state whether the cure is final. The lymph is obtainable from doctor Tibberts of Berlin.

## REMINISCENCES OF OLD SHANGHAI.

An old Shanghai resident tells the following yarn:—"I came to Shanghai in 1867 in a sailing ship and had a hard time of it coming out. The captain wanted to discharge us, and as we had been so badly treated, most of the crew were only too glad to go away. 'But,' said the captain, 'I shan't give you any wages.' That altered the question somewhat, and a gentleman, who had overheard the captain's remark, said we were fools if we allowed ourselves to be cheated like that. He promised to be at the Consulate when we were to be discharged, and told us that if the captain would not pay us, to go to him, and he would see that we got our rights. However, the captain paid us, but a young sailor called Charlie and myself stayed in the ship, and we made a voyage to Nagasaki in her, coming back with a cargo of tea box planks. After we had arrived here, my chum Charlie said to me, 'Frank, there are good times in Shanghai, what say if we run away?' I was willing, and so we made it up to leave that night. We packed up our things and got ready. The man who was to keep the anchor watch was an old man, so we trusted to his going to look after the anchor, so that we could get away unobserved. When we found the old man had gone below, we called a sampan man and bargained with him for \$5 to take us on shore from the ship, which was lying in the stream off the old Sallors' Home. Charlie took his coat off and hung it up on the bow of the long-boat, and then we lowered our boxes and bags into the sampan. We then slid down the cable into the boat, but we had not got far from the ship before the watchman discovered our escape, so he called the mate, but they did not take us up the Sookchow creek and landed us near where the lower bathhouse is now. After we had got our things out of the boat, Charlie started me by saying, 'Good gracious, Frank, I've left my coat on the long-boat, and it contains \$10, all the money we have!' So I said, 'Never mind, I'll go back and fetch it.' I went back, climbed up the chain, got the coat and money, and went ashore again. Then we paid the sampan man, but he wanted \$10, and when we refused to pay him, he raised the hue and cry, which brought a policeman, a runaway sampan, and finally we gave the sampan man \$6, and took our things to a



wearing a pair of new top boots at the time, but as they were not yet put on, I got my knife out and tipped them up, and then ran barefooted back to the Settlement, and so escaped.

While Charlie and I were in the Portuguese boarding-house, the next night a well-dressed Chinaman came up to me, and something like the following conversation ensued: "You have got a pig?" "No," said I, shaking my coat. "I haven't got your pig?" "You want a pig?" "No," said I, "what do I want with a pig?" "No," said I, "what do I want with a pig?" "Oh," said I, "he wants to know if you want a job." I told him I did, so the Chinaman offered me \$75 a month to go along with him. "Cash down," said I, and the Chinaman paid me the money. I settled with Joe, who charged me \$20 for the time my chum and I had been in the house, and I went with the Chinaman, who took me to a boat on the Soochow creek, but when I got on board I did not half like it. There was no light in the cabin, and I did not know what the Chinaman was going to do with me. However, I went to sleep, and when I woke up next morning, I found myself in a large room, and the Chinaman pointed to a large table and said, "You belong to that ship." We went on board and he handed me a long spy glass, a double-barrelled gun, some powder and caps, and asked me what kind of flag I was going to fly, at the same time handing me \$2. I went on shore at Woosung and bought some coloured materials and made an American flag, which I hoisted to the top of the mast. We then sailed for Ningpo, and at Chihai we saw the rebels in great force. I had to go on deck and strut about with the spy-glass under my arm and a sword at my side, and I would let us boat belonged to a foreigner, and would let us pass. I went ashore at Chihai, and saw dead bodies, many of them headless, lying about as thick as flies round a sugar barrel. I had nothing to do but show myself. This lasted for three months, after which the owner, having no further use for my services, discharged me, and again put his boat under the Chinese flag.—*N. C. Daily News.*

### THE MODERN BUCCANER.

A representative of the *New York Herald* has been interviewing H. M. Stanley, and this is the fashion in which he unobtrusively himself:—"What does the book say?" began Mr. Stanley, characteristically assuming the rôle of interviewer. "I have not yet had time to read it."

"It contains the most serious charges against yourself, the accusation of 'malicious intelligence,' and the author holds you morally responsible for all those disasters which befell the rear-guard of the Emin Pasha Relief Expedition."

"And what is the purpose of this book?" inquired Mr. Stanley, a curious look coming into his eyes.

"Why, to clear Major Bartlett's memory," I replied, "and to do justice to a man who in your view, according to the brother, grievously maligned in your book."

"H'm!" Mr. Stanley, vouchsafed in reply, as he pulled at his white moustache, and said, "So they think I have maligned Major Bartlett, and would like to clear his memory—would like justice to him" (with a queer emphasis on the word justice).

"I HAVE NOT ONE WORD TO RETRACT," Presently he arose, and lighting a cigar, settled back in his big chair and talked, his words coming out deliberately as if the value of the words were weighed before utterance, his voice low, and his manner characterized by an indescribable earnestness. It was plain that the man feared assaults of the pen as little as those to which he had grown accustomed in forest and desert.

"In regard to what I have written in 'In Darkest Africa' about Major Bartlett," said the explorer, "I have not one word to retract. What I said then, I say now, and what I say now, I say then. I have written out of regard for the family name of the venerable father of the dead man whose brother is now attacking me, and who may rouse me to declare to the world that which I know, but of which he has, I am sure, no conception. 'Yes,' continued Stanley, with that same queer look in his eyes, "there is an atmosphere of mystery prevailing about the Yambuya Camp, and up to the moment of Bartlett's death, which I should have wished to leave unopened. I know the real facts, and I know them to be black. I know why Major Bartlett lay idle at Yambuya for eleven months instead of carrying out my instructions and advancing towards the sea. I know why Ward and Jamieson and Troup and Bonny, who in their hearts realised that their leader's course was ill-advised—not to use a strong word—I know, I say, why these gentlemen did not insist, as they might very properly have done, that the purpose and spirit of the expedition be carried out on their part with loyalty to me and credit to themselves. I know that if such was not the case the fault was not their, except indirectly. I know why Major Bartlett was killed—*killed, I say, not murdered.*"

"REASONS WHY I SHOULD HOLD MY PLACE." "I know why all my personal effects were sent away, so that on returning I found myself reduced to nakedness. I know, I know, all the terrible details of what happened between the day when we marched forward, leaving the rear-guard in splendid condition and burning to follow, and that other day when marching backward we came upon the Banalya Camp, hideous with death and disease. All that I know, but out of pity for the dead, and respect for the living, it has thus far seemed right to me that I should hold my peace, and not, to use the language of the indignant but most ill-advised brother, 'do justice to Major Bartlett.'"

"But surely, Mr. Stanley, if I ventured, 'these painful facts must ultimately come out, for I take it you are not the only person in possession of them.' Mr. Bonny, for instance, must know the whole truth, does he not?" "Certainly he does," was Mr. Stanley's quiet answer; "and Ward and Troup as well."

### THE REAL TRUTH WILL BE KNOWN IN THE END.

"But will not those gentlemen of their own accord make known the facts as they are, particularly since by their silence they would seem accessory to the dreadful consequences?" "The real truth," said Mr. Stanley, "will, I suppose, in the end be known, for truth is hard to conceal; whether it will come out by the voluntary statements of the gentlemen you mentioned or whether in the newspaper press or in a court of law I am unable to predict. This much, however, I can say, that I never would have come out by any indiscretion on my part; nor would I now contemplate its publication but for the wanton attack upon me made by the very man who, did he but know it, has the best possible motives for restraining the ardour of his tongue and pen."

### CONFIRMATION STRONG AS PROOF OF HOLY WRIT.

"This, and what had gone before, although delivered in such a quiet manner, was certainly strong language, and I ventured to ask Mr. Stanley if he had material proofs calculated to bear out his most grave insinuations."

"All this certainly seems very strange," I remarked.

"Proofs?" was his reply. "I have among my papers a pile of documents, calculated, if made public, to—" Here Mr. Stanley checked himself as if realising that he was about to say too much; and looking at me sharply over his gold-rimmed spectacles, merely added, "Yes, I have quite sufficient proofs of all I have insinuated."

"May I ask what is the nature of these proofs?" was asked.

Mr. Stanley thought a moment, and then answered: "The written reports made by Messrs. Bonny and Ward are alone quite sufficient. Those reports are now in my possession."

"But surely the reports you speak of were published in your book?"

Mr. Stanley smiled.

"You are right," said he, "and yet you are wrong. It is true 'In Darkest Africa' contains reports written by Mr. Herbert Ward and Mr. William Bonny, but they are not complete."

"For the same reasons which I have mentioned to you, I made extensive revisions, and suppressed certain portions and it is precisely in these portions, revised or suppressed, that the whole mystery of Yambuya Camp is unravelled."

I have often wondered whether a thoughtful person, in regarding these reports—and, indeed, the same may be said of my whole chapter entitled 'The Sad Story of the Rear Column'—has not been struck by the fact that there was much to be read between the lines, and that the most interesting part of the same 'Sad Story' is that which I have left untold. At any rate such is the case. When I came to this most trying portion of my book, I found myself in a dilemma. If I related the facts as they had transpired I should blacken the memory of a mistaken, but valiant officer, and bring disgrace upon an honoured name; if, on the other hand, I made but scant reference to the history of the 'Rear Column,' the public would cry out that I was passing lightly over some thrilling episodes of the expedition. So, as the only way out of the difficulty, I told as much as I dared, praised as much as I dared, and trusted that he meddler hand would insist on tearing away the veil which I, moved only by a kindly sorrow, had cast over this chapter of ugly events."

"One question more, Mr. Stanley, regarding these reports. Suppose you had never returned? What would Messrs. Ward, Troup, and Bonny have done with the reports now in your possession?"

"Why, they would have sent them to the committee."

"In that case the committee would, to-day, know all that you know?"

"Certainly, but they would not have made it public."

"Yes, but how do you account for the fact that these gentlemen, who, I judge, are today unwilling to speak, in the event of death, have betrayed themselves or at least their leader, to the committee?"

"I am not so sure," was Mr. Stanley's reply, "that the gentlemen who were with Major Bartlett are unwilling to tell the truth. Mr. Troup, I know, is publishing a book within a few days, and I shall be greatly surprised if he does not let in a new light on the sad events of which he was a witness."

"May I ask, sir, whether you have now, in view of the attacks made upon you in Mr. Bartlett's book, decided to abandon your purpose of suppressing portions of these reports which might be compromising?"

"That is a question that I must have time to consider. In the first place, I shall wait until all these gentlemen have finished anything they may propose writing about the expedition. Then when I have read their books, I shall make up my mind as to my duty."

"WHY KILLING WAS NO MURDER." Leaving this part of the discussion, I asked Mr. Stanley to explain to me what he meant by saying that Major Bartlett had been killed—not murdered.

"That is another point upon which I will not speak freely at present," was the reply. "This much, however, I will say. If the man who shot Major Bartlett were put on trial for murder in England, under English law and before an English jury, I give you my positive assurance that there are not twelve fair-minded men in this country who would find him guilty. Let me call your attention to a paragraph in Mr. Bonny's report, where he makes reference to the Major's death. Mr. Bonny writes: 'The Major then pushed aside some Manyema, and passed through them towards the woman who was beating the drum, and singing, and ordered her to desist. Just then a shot was fired through a loophole in an opposite hut from within, by Sango, the woman's husband. The charge penetrated just below the region of the heart, and passed out behind, lodging finally in a part of the verandah, under which the Major fell dead.'"

"WHAT REALLY HAPPENED." "Now," said Mr. Stanley, "bear in mind that where I have printed 'pushed aside some Manyema' and 'ordered her to desist' the original manuscript has been decidedly altered. Appeal to your imagination, and try to supply what really happened. Remember that Sango was not a slave, but a great warrior, and the chances were in his favour. This is what you would do yourself if you saw your wife in a similar position. There! With the clue I have given you now I don't believe you can go very far astray."

"But, Mr. Stanley," I asked, "according to all one is forced to gather from your remarks, Major Bartlett must have been a man thoroughly unfit for the responsible position which he held. Why did you, a keen judge of character, select an unworthy man to fill a post so important to the success of your enterprise?"

"A THOROUGHLY IMPRACTICABLE MAN." Mr. Stanley reflected again before making a reply.

"Your question is well put, and I must admit that I knew from the start that Major Bartlett was a thoroughly impracticable man. His brother officers in England knew this also, but were careful to keep that knowledge from me, and Bartlett came to me most warmly recommended. When I let him be in charge of the Yambuya Camp I told him plainly that it was only in view of his rank in the English army that I gave him the highest position, instead of according it, as I should otherwise have done, to one of his more experienced officers. I took great care, however, to impress upon Major Bartlett the importance of consulting these officers whenever an emergency should arise. This he did not do; nor did the officers insist, as they might and should have done, upon having their opinions listened to. Instead of working with me and further the success of the expedition, it would seem as if Major Bartlett set out deliberately, from the day of my departure, to carry out some independent plan of his own. I know what that plan was, and the officers who were with him knew also, and thereby hangs a tale which I am not yet prepared to tell. An intelligent person, however, cannot fail, in view of what I have said, to get a new and deeper insight into this mystery by reading the passage which occurs on page 310 in the first volume of my book."

"AN ENTERPRISE MADLY UNDERTAKEN—AND RUIN." "All this certainly seems very strange," I remarked.

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**Intimations.**

## HONGKONG TRADING CO., LTD.,

(LATE THE HALL & HOLTZ CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY, LIMITED.)

### EMPIRE BOTTLED ALE,

PINTS.....PER DOZEN \$1.50  
QUARTS.....".....\$2.50

### EMPIRE XXX STOUT,

PINTS.....PER DOZEN \$1.60  
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IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

SOLE AGENTS

## HONGKONG TRADING CO., LTD.

37 & 39, QUEEN'S ROAD.

**MARINE HOTEL**

HONGKONG.

THE Undersigned begs to notify the Public of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, that THE MARINE HOTEL is NOW OPEN.

THIS FIRST-CLASS HOTEL is situated on the Praya West, opposite the Old P. & O. Wharf, and is newly built after the designs of the Largest European Hotels—the BEDROOMS, BATH-ROOMS, &c., are commodious, well ventilated and well furnished, and are suitable for Single or Married Persons. THE DINING ROOM is large and looks on the Harbour.

THE TABLE D'HOTE will be supplied with the best the market can provide.

THE BAR and BILLIARD ROOMS are on the Ground Floor, and are fitted up in superior style. ENGLISH and AMERICAN TABLES.

WINES and LIQUORS of the best qualities and Brands only will be supplied.

The Undersigned therefore begs the patronage of the Public, hoping to give every satisfaction.

JAS. EDWARDS, Proprietor. [476]

Hongkong, 11th August, 1890.

**INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.**

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.

THE Company's Steamship, "KUTSANG," Captain Young, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 4th December, at 3 P.M. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers. [1626]

Hongkong, 28th November, 1890.

**Insurances.**

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, ESTABLISHED 1825.

INVESTED FUNDS.....£7,000,000 Stg.  
ANNUAL INCOME.....£900,000 Stg.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS, SHANGHAI: R. E. WAINWRIGHT, Esq., AUGUSTUS WHITE, Esq., F. H. BELL, Esq., NEIL MACLEOD, Esq., M.D., Medical Officer.

W. T. PHIPPS, Esq., Chief Agent.

AGENCIES: Amoy—Messrs. Brown & Co. Canton—Messrs. Rowe & Co. Chefoo—Messrs. Cornabe & Co. Foochow—Messrs. Phipps, Phipps & Co. Hankow—W. F. Sharp, Esq. Kobe—Messrs. Brown & Co. Nagasaki—China & Japan Trading Co., Ltd. Newchwang—Messrs. Bandinel & Co. Ningpo—Messrs. Kuitau & Co. Peking—Dr. Dudgeon, Medical Officer. Swatow—Messrs. Bradley & Co. Tientsin—Messrs. Wilson & Co. Yokohama—Messrs. Fraser, Farley & Co.

The Standard is an old and wealthy Scottish Office, well-known throughout India and the East, and has acquired a marked character for sound and liberal management.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents, Hongkong, Standard Life Office.

**Co-day's Advertisements.**

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND NAGASAKI. (Passing through the INLAND SEA.)

THE Company's Steamship "GENERAL WERDER," Captain M. Eichel, will leave for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 29th November, at 2 P.M. For Freight or Passage, apply to MELCHERS & Co., Agents. [4]

Hongkong, 28th November, 1890.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

THE Company's Steamship "SACHSEN," Captain K. V. Goessel, will leave for the above place, TO-MORROW, the 29th November, at 2 P.M. For Freight or Passage, apply to MELCHERS & Co., Agents. [4]

Hongkong, 28th November, 1890.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "SACHSEN" FROM BREMEN AND PORTS OF CALL.

THE above named steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed at the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will go on to Shanghai unless notice to the contrary be given before noon TO-DAY, the 28th inst.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 5th December will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on THURSDAY, the 4th December, at 4 P.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 5th December, or they will not be recognised. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by MELCHERS & Co., Agents. [4]

Hongkong, 28th November, 1890.

**THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.**

RUSSELL & Co., Agents, Hongkong, 14th November, 1890. [1567]

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF 1877 IN HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co., Agents, Hongkong, 1st July, 1889. [56]

**THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.**

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.

THE above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN, Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE, No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST, Hongkong, 1st February, 1888. [217]

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON-TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL, TAELS: 600,000. EQUAL TO.....\$333,333.33. RESERVE FUND.....\$318,000.00.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS. TAY SING, Esq., LO YUK MOON, Esq., LO TSO SHUN, Esq.

MANAGER, HO AMET.

MARINE RISKS, GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST, Hongkong, 17th December, 1889. [159]

**HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.**

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1889.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the undersigned with a LIST of their CONTRIBUTIONS for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the distribution of the Profits reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 30th day of November next, will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers, Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 15th October, 1890. [1443]

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1889.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby requested to send in to this Office a List of their Contributions of Premium for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the proportion of Profit for that year to be paid as Bonus to Contributors may be arranged. Returns not sent in before the 30th instant, will be made up by the Company, and no subsequent claims or alterations will be allowed.

By order of the Directors, JAS. B. COUGHTRIP, Secretary, Hongkong, 1st November, 1890. [1513]

**HONGKONG TIMBER YARD, WANCHAL.**

OREGON PINE SPARS and LUMBER Always on Hand.

L. MALLORY, Manager. Hongkong, 24th June 1891. [155]

**Hotels.**

THE SHAMEN HOTEL.

BRITISH CONCESSION, CANTON.

THIS FIRST CLASS HOTEL, admirably situated within a few minutes walk of the River Steamer Wharves, is now open to receive Visitors.

The Bed-rooms are cool, airy and comfortably furnished, and the spacious Dining Room, Sitting Rooms, and accommodation generally will be found equal to the best Hotels in the Far East. The Table D'Hôte is supplied with every luxury in season, and the cuisine is in experienced hands.

Wines, Spirits, Malt Liquors, etc., of the best quality only.

A. F. DO ROZARIO, Manager. Hongkong, 4th November, 1890. [1047]

THE HOTEL MARINA.

THIS strictly FIRST CLASS HOTEL, now moored in the Harbour of Victoria, offers guests exceptional advantages for Healthfulness and Refreshing breezes—the avoidance of street noises, and unwholesome odours, &c.

Grand Promenade Deck, Airy Dining Room, Ladies' Parlour, Billiard and Reading Rooms, Commodious Bedrooms, with separate Bathroom and Verandah to each.

The Table D'Hôte is unexcelled.

The Hotel Launch runs regularly to and from Peddar's Wharf and the Hotel Free of Charge; for time table see Bills.

Hongkong, 13th August, 1890. [1178]

THE ROA VISTA.

BISHOP'S BAY, MACAO.

THIS House, situated on the sea shore in one of the best and healthiest parts of Macao, and commanding an admirable view facing the South, was OPENED as a HOTEL on the 1st July.

Every comfort will be provided for visitors, with excellent cuisine and choice Wines.

Hot, Cold, Shower and Sea Water Baths. Large and well ventilated Dining, Billiard, and Reading Rooms, and well supplied Bar.

A small dairy is attached to the premises.

MRS. MARIA B. DOS REMEDIOS, Proprietress. [1079]

**THE HIGO HOTEL, LIMITED.**

THE Directors desire to announce that Mr. EDWIN C. DYER, formerly in charge of the Hotel Coronado, California, has been appointed Manager of this establishment, and will be assisted by Mrs. DYER, who will superintend the domestic arrangements of the Hotel.

The extensive experience gained by Mr. and Mrs. DYER in connection with several of the most popular Hotels in the United States is a guarantee that Visitors to the Higo Hotel will be afforded complete satisfaction under the new management.

Kobe, 14th November, 1890. [1600]

**HAMPTON HOUSE,**

51, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.

TOURISTS and RESIDENTS will find home-like comfort at the above address, at very reasonable charges. Twenty spacious Rooms, each with Separate Entrance, Bath-room and Verandah.

SUPERIOR TABLE D'HOTE; Prompt attendance; Central location, 51, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST. Hongkong, 7th November, 1890. [1538]

**Consignees.**

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "RADNORSHIRE," FROM ANTWERP, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk, into the Godowns of the Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining after the 1st December will be subject to rent. All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 1st December, or they will not be recognised. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 24th November, 1890. [1573]

**Intimations.**

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1889.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the undersigned with a LIST of their CONTRIBUTIONS for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the distribution of the Profits reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 30th day of November next, will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers, Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 15th October, 1890. [1443]

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1889.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby requested to send in to this Office a List of their Contributions of Premium for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the proportion of Profit for that year to be paid as Bonus to Contributors may be arranged. Returns not sent in before the 30th instant, will be made up by the Company, and no subsequent claims or alterations will be allowed.

By order of the Directors, JAS. B. COUGHTRIP, Secretary, Hongkong, 1st November, 1890. [1513]

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**Intimations.**

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.



## Commercial.

## CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, 237 per cent.  
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, New Issue—  
\$250 per share, sellers.  
Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$93 per  
share, buyers.  
China Traders' Insurance Company—\$63 per  
share, buyers.  
N. S. China Insurance—Tls. 340 per share,  
sellers.  
Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$118 per  
share, buyers.  
Yankee Insurance Association—Tls. 70 per  
share, buyers.  
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150  
per share.  
Hong Kong Fire Insurance Company—\$35 per  
share, buyers.  
China Fire Insurance Company—\$88 per share,  
sellers.  
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—\$75  
per cent. premium, buyers.  
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.  
—\$375 per share, buyers.  
China and Malacca Steam Ship Company—130  
per share, buyers.  
Hongkong Gas Company—\$135 per share, sellers.  
Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures  
—\$101.  
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—  
25 per cent. discount, sellers.  
Douglas Steamship Company—\$47 per share,  
buyers.  
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$168  
per share, buyers.  
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$92  
per share, sellers.  
Hongkong Ice Company—\$91 per share,  
buyers.  
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—  
\$70 per share.  
Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$10 per  
share, sellers.  
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$22 per share,  
buyers.  
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884—B—24 per cent.  
premium, sellers.  
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884—C—5 per cent.  
premium, buyers.  
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886—E—11 per cent.  
premium.  
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company,  
Limited—\$135 per share, sales and buyers.  
The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.—\$25  
per share, nominal.  
Punloon and Sungho Dua Samantan Mining Co.  
—\$4 per share, buyers.  
The Raub Gold Mining Co., Ltd.—\$1.25 per share,  
buyers.  
Imuris Mining Co., Ltd.—\$101 per share, cum  
"call," sellers.  
The Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Limited—\$11  
per share, sellers.  
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown  
Company—\$78 per share, buyers.  
Tonquin Coal Mining Co.—\$460 per share,  
sales.  
The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co.,  
Limited—\$105 per share, buyers.  
The East-Borneo Planting Co., Limited—\$14  
per share, sellers.  
H. G. Brown & Co., Ltd.—\$62 per share, buyers.  
The Seng Kok Wah Planting Co., Ltd.—\$11 per  
share, sellers.  
Cruckshank & Co., Ltd.—\$40 per share, nom.  
The Steam Launch Co., Limited—nominal.  
The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Co., Ltd.—  
50 per cent. dis., sellers.  
The China-Borneo Co., Ltd.—\$11 per share,  
sellers.  
The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Ltd.—  
\$18 per share, sellers.  
The Green Island Cement Co.—\$23 per share,  
buyers.  
The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$88  
per share, sellers.  
The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Ltd.—\$82  
per share, sellers.  
Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$24 per share,  
sellers.  
The West Point Buildings Co., Ltd.—\$30 per  
share, sellers.  
The Peak Hotel and Trading Co., Ltd.—\$20 per  
share, sellers.  
The Labuk Planting Co., Ltd.—\$18 per share,  
buyers.  
The Luning Planting Co., Ltd.—\$11 per share,  
buyers.  
The Jellicoe Mining and Trading Co., Ltd.—\$3  
per share, sellers.  
The Siamia Tin Mining Co., Ltd.—\$2 per share,  
buyers.  
The Shamshin Hotel Co., Ltd.—nominal.  
The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$17  
per share, sellers.  
The Trust and Loan Co. of China and Japan—  
\$18 per share, buyers.  
The Hongkong Marine, Limited—par, nominal.

## EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—Bank, T. T. .... 3/4  
Bank Bill, on demand ..... 3/4  
Bank Bill, at 4 months' sight ..... 3/4  
Credits at 4 months' sight ..... 3/4  
Documentary Bill, at 4 months' sight ..... 3/4  
ON PANAMA.—Bank, T. T. .... 4/8  
Bank Bill, on demand ..... 4/8  
Credits at 4 months' sight ..... 4/8  
ON INDIA, T. T. .... 1/2  
ON SHANGHAI.—Bank, T. T. .... 1/2  
Private, 30 days' sight ..... 1/2

## Shipping.

## ARRIVALS.

PORPOISE, British steel torpedo cruiser, 1,770  
tons, 3,500 horse-power, 6 guns, Commander  
R. W. White, R.N., 27th Nov.,—Singapore  
18th November.  
KUTANG, British str., 1,495, W. O. M. Young,  
27th Nov.,—Calcutta 8th Nov., Penang 15th,  
and Singapore 19th, General.—Jardine,  
Matheson & Co.  
COSMOPOLIT, German str., 1,107, T. Schall, 27th  
Nov.,—Quilhon 24th Nov., Salt.—Wiel &  
Co.  
YUENANG, British steamer, 1,105, J. S. Lehar, 27th  
Nov.,—Wuhu 24th Nov.,—Rice.—  
Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
SMITH, Chinese steamer, 703, Mackintosh, 27th  
November.—Keelung 24th Nov., and Amoy  
26th, Coal and General.—Malacama & Co.  
SACHSEN, German steamer, 2,874, K. von  
Groschel, 28th Nov.,—Bremen 15th October,  
and Singapore 22nd November, Mails and  
General.—Melchers & Co.  
GVALOR, British steamer, 1,648, Francis Cole,  
28th Nov.,—Bombay 8th Nov., and Singa-  
pore 21st, Mails and General.—P. & O.  
S.N. Co.  
ARDAY, British steamer, 1,100, R. Cox, 28th  
Nov.,—Salmon 22nd November, Rice.—  
Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
FORKIN, British steamer, 509, Roach, 28th Nov.,  
—Tamsui 27th Nov.,—Amoy 26th, and  
Swatow 27th, General.—D. Layrak & Co.  
GLIMOV, British steamer, 2,244, Gajon, 28th  
Nov.,—Shanghai 25th Nov.,—Rice.—Jardine,  
Matheson & Co.

MARIE, German steamer, 704, C. A. Hundewald,  
28th Nov.,—Haliphong 24th Nov., and  
Hollow 27th, General.—A. R. Marty.  
BISAGO, British steamer, 1,499, G. Orenge,  
28th Nov.,—Bombay 8th Nov., and Singa-  
pore 20th, General.—Carlowitz & Co.  
FRIER, British steamer, 307, C. A. Lund, 28th  
Nov.,—Hollow 27th November, General.—  
Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

DEPARTURES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.  
Adolph, German bark, for Havel.  
Valer, German steamer, for Bangkok.  
Kaisow, British steamer, for Yokohama.  
Kaisow, British steamer, for Singapore.

DEPARTURES.  
November 28, Verona, British steamer, for  
Nagasaki, &c.  
November 28, Nippon, British steamer, for  
Swatow, &c.  
November 28, Pakshan, British steamer, for  
Swatow, &c.  
November 28, Achilles, British steamer, for  
Amoy.  
November 28, Yuenang, British steamer, for  
Whampoa.  
November 28, Glenfold, British steamer, for  
Cebu.  
November 28, Lora Inferiura, French str., for  
Hilo.  
November 28, Radnorshire, British steamer, for  
Yokohama, &c.  
November 28, Kaisow, British steamer, for Singa-  
pore, &c.

PASSENGERS—ARRIVED.  
Per Fokien, str., from Tamsui, &c.—Rev. H.  
E. Mable, 2 Chinese, and 10 Chinese (deck).  
Per Smith, str., from Keelung, &c.—12  
Chinese.  
Per Yuenang, str., from Wuhu—6 Chinese.  
Per Cosmopolis, str., from Quilhon—4  
Chinese.  
Per Gualior, str., from Bombay, &c.—Colonel  
Tanner, Colonel Watson, and 15 Chinese.  
Per Sachsen, str., from Bremen, &c.—Mr. and  
Mrs. Bondfield and children, Mr. and Mrs.  
Ziegler, Messrs. John Dickie, Th. Meyerling, M.  
Stolzenbach, B. M. Marlaux, Obermaat Stephan,  
and 25 Chinese.  
Per Kaisow, str., from Calcutta, &c.—442  
Chinese.  
Per Marie, str., from Haliphong, &c.—30  
Chinese.  
Per Glenfold, str., from Shanghai.—Colonel  
and Mrs. Store.  
Per Frier, str., from Hollow.—80 Chinese.  
Per Bisago, str., from Bombay, &c.—150  
Chinese.

DEPARTED.  
Per Achilles, str., for Amoy.—3 Europeans  
and 10 Chinese.  
Per Pakshan, str., for Swatow, &c.—100  
Chinese.  
Per Nippon, str., for Swatow, &c.—4 Euro-  
peans and 180 Chinese.

REPORTS.  
The British steamship Yuenang reports that  
she left Wuhu on the 23rd instant. Had light  
variable breeze and fine pleasant weather through-  
out the passage.  
The British steamship Ardgar reports that  
she left Saigon on the 22nd instant. Had strong  
north-east gale to Cape Padaran; thence to port  
had moderate wind and fine weather.

The Chinese steamship Smith reports that  
she left Keelung on the 25th instant, and Amoy  
on the 26th. Had moderate monsoon and fine  
weather throughout, with smooth sea.  
The German steamship Sachsen reports that  
she left Bremen on the 15th ultimo, and Singa-  
pore on the 22nd instant. Experienced severe  
gales in the China Sea to 12° north, had strong  
north-west and north-east winds with rough  
north-east sea; from there to Hongkong had  
fine weather and moderate sea.

The British steamship Fokien reports that she  
left Tamsui on the 25th instant. Experienced  
moderate north-north-east winds and fine  
weather to Amoy. Left Amoy on the 26th.  
Experienced light variable winds and calm to  
Swatow. Left Swatow on the 27th, experienced  
light east-north-east winds and fine weather to  
Chelung Point; thence had light north-north-  
west winds, fine and cloudy weather to port.  
The British steamship Kaisow reports that  
she left Calcutta on the 8th instant at 6 a.m.;  
cleared the Hooghly at 11 p.m. on the 9th;  
arrived in Penang at 10 p.m. on the 14th; left  
again on the 15th at 6.30 p.m.; arrived in Singa-  
pore on the 17th at 11 a.m. Left on the 19th for  
Hongkong; arrived here on the 27th at 5 p.m.  
From the Sandhead to Penang experienced  
moderate winds from north-east to south-east  
with fine weather and smooth sea. Through the  
Straits had north-west winds with overcast,  
cloudy and showery weather. From Singapore  
to Hongkong experienced strong northerly gales  
and high sea to the 10th parallel; thence to port  
had fresh north-east monsoon and fine weather.

## Post Office.

## A MAIL WILL CLOSE

For Swatow.—Per Fokien to-morrow, the 29th  
instant, at 11.00 A.M.  
For Amoy and Manila.—Per Nansing to-  
morrow, the 29th instant, at 1.30 P.M.  
For Shanghai.—Per Sachsen to-morrow, the  
29th instant, at 1.30 P.M.  
For Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.—Per  
General Wader to-morrow, the 29th instant, at  
1.30 P.M.

## SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

## STEAMERS.

ABHINGTON, German steamer, 809, C. Zindel,  
16th Nov.,—Whampoa 16th Nov., General.  
—Stensen & Co.  
DEUTEROS, German steamer, 1,107, W. Dine,  
21st Nov.,—Bangkok 14th Nov., Rice.—  
Stensen & Co.  
DEVANOWSE, British steamer, 1,057, P. H. Loff,  
27th Nov.,—Bangkok 19th Nov., and Ang-  
ling 20th, Rice, Timber, and General.—  
Yuen Fat Hong.  
DIAMANT, British steamer, 114, G. A. Taylor,  
21st Nov.,—Manila 18th Nov., General.—  
Russell & Co.  
FAME, British steamer, 117, J. H. St. John,  
—Hongkong Government tender.  
FIDELIO, German steamer, 852, H. Brorson, 21st  
Nov.,—Salmon 14th Nov., Rice.—Melchers  
& Co.  
F. NANSIN, Norwegian steamer, 628, C. A.  
Lund, 23rd Nov.,—Whampoa 23rd Nov.,  
General.—Chong Yoo.  
GENERAL WERDER, German steamer, 1,018, M.  
Eichel, 21st Nov.,—Yokohama 12th Nov.,  
Mails and General.—Melchers & Co.  
HATPHONG, British steamer, 1,120, Balthus,  
22nd Nov.,—Salmon 14th Nov., Rice and  
Paddy.—D. Layrak & Co.  
JORDAN, British steamer, 1,329, J. H. Clark, 27th  
Nov.,—Singapore 19th Nov., General.—  
Order.  
LORD BANGOR, British steamer, 1,911, H. Magill,  
21st Nov.,—Karatu 28th October, Coal.  
—Captain.  
NAMING, British steamer, 808, J. Hogg, 27th  
Nov.,—Manila 24th November, General.—  
Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
PENNORSHIRE, British steamer, 1,716, Dan-  
caster, 17th Nov.,—Singapore 7th Nov.,  
General.—Adams, Bell & Co.

## HONGKONG—STEAMERS.

PERA CHULA CHOW KRAO, British steamer,  
1,012, A. Benson, 26th Nov.,—Bangkok  
14th Nov., and Angling 19th, Rice and  
General.—Yuen Fat Hong.  
PICCOLA, German steamer, 875, Th. Niessen,  
24th Nov.,—Bangkok 14th November, Rice.  
—Melchers & Co.  
PILOT FISH, British steamer, 161, A. Stopan,  
—Hollow and Whampoa Dock Co.  
RIVERSDALE, British steamer, 1,317, James  
Mooney, 27th Nov.,—Salmon 22nd Nov.,  
Rice and Paddy.—Adams, Bell & Co.  
SUSSEX, British steamer, 1,620, H. F. Holt, 27th  
Nov.,—Salmon 22nd November, General.—  
Adams, Bell & Co.  
TAICHOW, British steamer, 862, R. Unsworth,  
24th Nov.,—Anhing 16th Nov., General.—  
Yuen Fat Hong.  
TAI YICK, German steamer, 903, H. N. Emke,  
27th Nov.,—Whampoa 27th Nov., General.  
—Meyer & Co.  
TELMON, British steamer, 1,555, M. H. F.  
Jackson, 27th Nov.,—Liverpool and Singa-  
pore 21st Nov., General.—Butterfield &  
Swire.  
TOSCHMAN, British steamer, 1,111, Jas. Young,  
24th Nov.,—Singapore 7th November, and  
Bangkok 17th, Rice and Timber.—Kin Tye  
Lung.  
VELOX, German steamer, 753, Johannsen, 23rd  
Nov.,—Singapore 12th Nov., General.—  
Melchers & Co.

## SAILING VESSELS.

ADOLPH, German bark, 464, Westergaard, 8th  
October, Hamburg 4th June, General.—  
Carlowitz & Co.  
ALICE MARY, British bark, 361, S. Sampson,  
24th October, Albany, W.A., 12th August,  
Sandwood.—Gilmann & Co.  
ADAM W. SPIES, American bark, 1,171, A. D.  
Field, 14th October, Newcastle, N.S.W.,  
15th August, Coal.—Order.  
CHARON WAITANA, Siamese bark, 656, W. L.  
Cain, 1st Sept.—Wah Hin 13th August,  
Timber and Sawwood.—Gilmann & Co.  
ELKONING, Chinese bark, 457, Opium Examina-  
tion, bulk, Stonecutters' Island.—Chinese  
Customs.  
FANNIE TUCKER, American ship, 1,457, Frost,  
28th October, New York 8th June, Kero-  
sene Oil.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
JAPAN, Peruvian bark, 108, M. Janila, 17th  
Nov.,—Callao (Peru) 30th August, General.  
—Gonsalves & Co.  
KAMRILLA, British ship, 1,952, J. J. Bowell, 27th  
October, Singapore 11th Oct., Timber.—  
Captain.  
KITTY, British bark, 850, H. Wilson, 17th Nov.,  
—Haliphong 31st October, Coal.—D. Musso  
& Co.  
NICOLA, British bark, 504, B. Johnson, 15th  
October, Albany 13th August, Sandwood.  
—Captain.  
SANTA CRUZ, British schooner, 920, D. D.  
O'Keefe, 20th Nov.,—Pellew Islands 15th  
Nov., General.—Wiel & Co.  
SARA MERSEDES, Peruvian schooner, 245, A.  
Munizaga, 4th July, Saigon 27th June,  
Rice.—Captain.  
SEA WITCH, American ship, 1,288, Chas.  
Zibbe, 30th October, New York 24th  
May, Kerosene Oil.—Adams, Bell & Co.  
SINTAM, American ship, 1,590, Woodside, 30th  
August, Russell & Co.  
ST. JULIEN, British bark, 1,049, W. J. King,  
16th Oct., New York 5th May, Petroleum,  
—Master.  
ST. NICHOLAS, American ship, 1,723, F. Carver,  
16th Nov., New York 29th June, Kerosene  
Oil.—Order.  
VELOCITY, British bark, 491, R. Martin, 25th  
Nov., Honolulu 21st October, General.—  
Chinese.

## Animations.

HONGKONG HIGH LEVEL TRAM-  
WAYS COMPANY, LTD.

## WINTER TIME-TABLE.

## WEEK DAYS.

8 to 10 A.M. every quarter of an hour.  
12 (noon) to 2 P.M. every quarter of an hour.  
3 to 7 P.M. every half hour.  
3 to 7, 7.30 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

## SATURDAYS.

NIGHT TRAMS AT 10.30 AND 11 P.M.

## SUNDAYS.

CHURCH TRAM AT 10.40 A.M.  
12 (NOON) TO 2 P.M. every quarter of an hour,  
3 to 7.30 P.M. every quarter of an hour.  
9, 10, 10.30 and 11 P.M.

Special Cars may be obtained on application  
to the Superintendent.

Single Tickets are sold in the Cars; Five-Cent  
Compos and Reduced Tickets at the Office.

MACLEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 21st October, 1890. 1698

THE SHANGHAI CHROMO AND PHOTO  
LITHOGRAPHIC COMPANY,  
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Chromo Lithographers, Photo Lithographers,  
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CAPITAL PAID UP ..... 50,000 TAIELS.  
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WALTER W. BREWER,  
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Hongkong, 19th November, 1890. 1595

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CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND CLOCK-  
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SOLE AGENTS for Louis Audemars' Watches  
awarded the highest Prize at every Exhibition;  
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CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES,  
MARINE GLASSES, and SPYGLASSES.  
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DOCTOR CLERTAN'S SANDAL  
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SANDAL PEARLS  
which are highly approved by the Parisian Aca-  
demy of Medicine, contain the pure essence of  
Sandal, enclosed in a thin transparent golden  
envelope which is perfectly soluble and digestible.  
They possess a proved efficacy in cases of inflamma-  
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Dr. Clertan's Sandal pearls cure all those inco-  
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STEAM LAUNCH COMPANY, LIMITED.  
Hongkong, 21st Nov. 1890. 1697

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DOCK COMPANY,  
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SHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS  
are respectfully informed that, if upon  
their arrival in this HARBOUR one of the  
COMPANY'S FOREMEN should be at hand,  
ORDERS FOR REPAIRS, if sent to the HEAD  
OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive  
prompt attention.

Had the event of complaints being found  
necessary, communication with the Under-  
signed is requested, when immediate steps will be taken  
to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

D. GILLIES,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 26th August, 1890. 1698

Dr. Knorr's  
ANTIPYRINE.

(Dose for Adults 15 to 35 grains twice.)

IS the most approved and most efficacious  
remedy in cases of HEADACHE, MIGRAINE,  
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, FEVER,  
TYPHUS, ERYSIPELAS, HOOPING-  
COUGH, and many other complaints. It is  
also the very best Antiseptic. Highly recom-  
mended by the medical Faculty. To be had from  
every reputed Chemist and Druggist. Ask for  
DR. KNORR'S ANTIPYRINE! Each Tin  
bears the inventor's signature, "Dr. KNORR"  
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Supplies constantly on hand at the China  
Export, Import, and Bank Co.—Sole Agents  
for China. Beware of spurious imitations!  
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GRIFFITH'S PHOTOGRAPHIC ROOMS  
1, Ice House Road are suitably lighted to  
produce all styles of Portraiture in any weather.  
CABINETS from \$5 a dozen.  
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LIFE SIZED BUSTS in Colour, or Black &  
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IVORY MINIATURES, &c., &c.  
NEW VIEWS OF HONGKONG and the  
Coast Ports are always ready.  
Hongkong, 24th September, 1890. 1690

Geo. Fenwick & Co.,  
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FOUNDERS, GOVERNMENT & GENERAL  
CONTRACTORS, &c.

Established 1880.  
Hongkong, 26th January 1890. 1690

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EMULSION

OF PURE COD LIVER OIL  
With Hypophosphites of Lime & Soda

PALATABLE AS MILK.

The only preparation of COD LIVER OIL that can  
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AS A REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION,  
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WASTING DISORDERS OF CHILDREN &  
ADULTS it is marvellous in its results.

Prescribed and endorsed by the best Physicians.  
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

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NEW LAUNCH "MARTIAL." Length  
Overall, 47ft. 6in., Beam, 8ft. 6in., Draft,  
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Miles per Hour.  
For particulars apply to  
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## FOR SALE.

THE Schooner  
"MONTIARA"  
Length.....75 feet.  
Beam.....18 "  
Depth of hold.....7 "  
Registered tonnage.....75 tons.  
(Owing to recent alterations the carrying  
capacity of the Montara has been increased to  
about 120 tons, dead weight.)  
The Montara was built in Singapore, and is  
most solidly constructed of tank throughout, with  
iron-wood frames. She has recently been  
thoroughly overhauled under experienced Euro-  
pean superintendence, fastened throughout with  
7 inch galvanised spikes, and newly re-coppered.  
She is lashed-rigged with the best canvas sails.  
Draft of water 7 feet.  
For further particulars apply to  
R. FRASER-SMITH,  
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Hongkong, 9th April, 1890. 1579

## FOR SALE.

AT WHOLESALE PRICES.  
SACCONES SHERRY, PORT, IRROYS  
CHAMPAGNE, CLARET, HOCK,  
BRANDIES, WHISKIES, MACHINERY,  
GAS ENGINES, SINGERS' SEWING  
MACHINES, SCALES, PAINTS, OILS, and  
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WHEELS for JINRICKSHAWS.  
Apply to  
W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,  
Bank Buildings.  
Hongkong, 21st November, 1890. 11

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THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB  
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A Full Descriptive Report, in pamphlet form.  
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THE New Stem Winder and Enamelled Dial  
WATERBURY WATCH.

SERIES J.—For Gentlemen, or large size.  
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Windless less than a dozen turns!  
Jewelled, Dust-proof, Keyless, with  
all the latest improvements! A  
perfect and unvalued timekeeper,  
reliable, durable and accurate,  
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SERIES E.—The "Good old favorite." The  
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Orders from Out-ports to be accompanied  
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Hongkong, 20th February, 1890. 1598

## INTIMATION.

F. Blackhead & Co.,  
SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAIL-MAKERS,  
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PROVISION MERCHANTS,  
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RAHTJEN'S  
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THE BOTTOMS OF IRON SHIPS,  
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